



THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, 1905.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.

President Roosevelt this morning wrote an order directing Commissioner Garfield of the Bureau of Corporations to at once investigate the operations of the Standard Oil Company, as called for by a resolution passed by the House of Representatives yesterday. Representative Campbell of Kansas, the author of the resolution, had a long talk with the President this morning, and his representations added to the passage of the resolution by the House, convinced the President of the necessity for immediate governmental action. The inquiry will be begun and pressed as rapidly as possible by Commissioner Garfield, and it may be said to extend from the Kansas field to other large producing localities throughout the country where the Standard's manipulations have resulted in the annihilation of competition and the impoverishment of small oil dealers, and the corruption of public servants.

President Roosevelt today ordered a special investigation of the Standard Oil Company at the hands of the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, with especial reference to the company's recent operations in Kansas. The order followed a call at the White House by Representative Campbell, of Kansas, who procured yesterday the passage by the House of a resolution providing for such an investigation. President Roosevelt's action is, however, independent of that taken by the House. He is determined that the fullest possible investigation be had of the charges made against the Standard Oil in the Kansas field, and personally wrote to Commissioner of Corporations Garfield this morning, after Mr. Campbell's call, directing him to set the machinery of his office to work at once on the inquiry.

The President today approved the sentence of dismissal from the army given Captain David B. Mulliken, 27th infantry, who was recently tried at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on various serious charges. It was alleged by the authorities of the War Department that while Captain Mulliken had been married to a Filipino woman for the past three years he continually during that time made a false official statement to the War Department by reporting himself as a single man. He was convicted of this charge as well as of the charge of duplicating his pay accounts. In accordance with the President's decision to approve the sentence of dismissal Captain Mulliken will immediately be dropped from the rolls of the army.

United States Minister Bowen at Caracas cabled the State Department today that the Supreme Court of Venezuela has confirmed the order of sequestration in the case of the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company. This action continues the government receivership of the company and amounts practically to confiscation of its property. It is feared that the decision by the highest tribunal of the country will bring to a head the long standing dispute between Venezuela and the United States.

If the Senate does not pass the Townsend bill at this session, the President will call an extra session of Congress in the fall to wrestle with the problem. This announcement was made today by Mr. Townsend after he had a talk with President Roosevelt about the bill in question. "The Senate committee on interstate commerce is about equally divided on the matter," said Mr. Townsend, "but if we can get it reported to the whole body it will pass without any doubt. I am of the opinion that the measure will be reported within a few days for the outlook is apparently brightening."

The Senate in executive session today made public the "protocol of an agreement between the United States and the Dominican Republic, providing for the collection and disbursement by the United States of the customs revenues of the Dominican Republic, signed on February 4, 1905," together with the message of the President, which accompanied its transmission to the Senate yesterday. The protocol is accompanied by a long letter from John B. Moore, giving a full history of the reasons for and the nature of the arbitral award in the case of the San Domingo Improvement Company. The President in his message says that the conditions in the republic of Santo Domingo have been growing steadily worse for many years, and certain foreign countries have long felt themselves aggrieved because of the non-payment of debts due their citizens. "The only way," the President says, by which foreign creditors could ever obtain from the republic itself any guaranty of payment, would be either by the acquisition of territory outright, or temporarily, or else by taking possession of the custom houses which would of course, in itself, in effect be taking possession of a certain amount of territory. It has for some time been obvious that those who profit by the Monroe Doctrine must accept certain responsibilities along with the rights which it confers; and that the same statement applies to those who uphold the doctrine. It cannot be too often and too emphatically asserted that the United States has not the slightest desire for territorial aggrandizement at the expense of any of its southern neighbors, and will not treat the Monroe doctrine as an excuse for such aggrandizement on its part. We do not propose to take any part of Santo Domingo or exercise any other control over the island, save what is necessary to its financial rehabilitation in connection with the collection of revenue."

The new treaty with Santo Domingo, made necessary because of the Senate's insistence that any agreement with that country should include among its provisions one to the effect that it shall not go into force until ratified by the American Senate and the Dominican congress, is now before the Senate committee on foreign relations. There is no disposition among the members of the committee to delay action on the treaty because of the controversy which arose between them and President Roosevelt over his failure to consult the Senate with regard to the Dominican treaty, but the committee will not be hurried in its consideration of a question which practically involves the establishment by the United States of a suzerainty over a foreign country which is almost constantly in the throes of revolution and whose foreign complications from the principal reason for the interference of the United States. It is, therefore, considered very unlikely that the committee will be able in the two weeks yet remaining of the present session to complete its report on the new treaty. It will be able, however, to continue its consideration in the March extra session of the Senate. The treaty follows the inauguration of a new President.

For the first time in some years a Jewish rabbi was invited to offer prayer in the House today, Rabbi Abram Simon, of Washington Hebrew Congregation, performing that service.

In the Adirondacks this morning the mercury recorded 30 degrees below zero.

News of the Day.

At the meeting yesterday of the joint inaugural committee of the Senate and House, members of the latter protested against a repetition of the scant courtesy shown the House at the last inauguration.

When the attempt was made to hang Frank Rainsinger at Bridgeton, N. J., yesterday, the rope broke and Rainsinger dropped to the ground. The fall rendered the man unconscious. His neck was broken.

There were had been stolen from him by a woman, whom he accused in court, one of the 30 pieces of silver which were paid to Judas for his betrayal of the Saviour was asserted by Mark Fisher in the West Side Court of New York yesterday afternoon. In addition to this coin, he said, the woman stole many others, the total collection being valued at from \$50,000 to \$80,000.

The movement to take the control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society from the stockholders and place it with the policyholders is to be taken up by the board of directors in New York today. The claim is made that as one man possesses a majority of stock he has too much power. The general opinion among those present at the meeting today was that the Hyde faction would win out but that after they deposed President Alexander they would give the policyholders a voice in the affairs of the company.

AGAINST THE NAVY.

Representative Bourke Cockran, of New York, opposed imperialism and the further increase of the navy in a particularly notable and vigorous speech in the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon while general debate was in progress on the naval appropriations bill. His time was repeatedly extended, and during the hour he consumed members of both sides sat as if spellbound under the influence of his oratory. When he ended he was vigorously applauded by republicans as well as democrats.

Mr. Cockran reviewed historic attempts at world mastery and drew a vivid picture of the conquests of the Romans and the imperialism of Bonaparte. As between the record of Napoleon's imperialism, with its dire consequences, he said, and the record of American constitutionalism, he preferred the latter. It was argued by friends of imperialism and a big navy that these were instruments in favor of world peace. The same argument had been put forth during the days of the French Empire, when the motto was, "The Empire is peace," while armies were being raised which, when sufficiently strong, swept over Europe.

The United States had without a large navy risen to emineence among the nations of the world, Mr. Cockran declared. Some thought it time for the United States to enter the family of nations. He thought it preferable for the country to maintain its position of isolation—the isolation of eminence. The true strength of the nation was not to be found in its fortresses of ships, but in the strength and manhood of its men. No nation could make as much out of conquest of other lands as it could out of the development of its own land. The old doctrine, now exploded, was that the true way to prosperity was through the conquest of other lands. This country should stand fast to its traditions, he asserted, and not go ahead in the direction of world conquest, even though it had crossed the threshold in that direction.

Referring to the Venezuelan dispute with England, Mr. Cockran declared that the greatest triumph ever won in the history of the United States was "when Secretary Olney wrote a dispatch affecting the greatest power in the world," when the navy was about one-fifth its present size. Mr. Cockran discounted the efficiency of battleships around Port Arthur, and asserted that it was the mines placed in position by rowboats that laid low vessels of that kind.

Mr. Beal (Texas), in opposing large appropriations for the army and navy, declared that the United States had gone mad over militarism, which was sapping the substance of the people. The government was paying as much attention to "ceremonies, pomp and power" as any government on earth, and he said it was the most extravagant government in the world. There was never a nation that played the bully among other nations of the world, Mr. Beal remarked in that connection, that there was not some other nation ready to engage in a death struggle with it, and he predicted "history will repeat itself with us."

Mr. Perkins (N. Y.) ventured the assertion that no gun or any ship now in commission or on the two battleships proposed by the bill, if they were authorized, would ever fire a hostile shot. He provoked a sharp discussion by declaring that warships disintegrated inside of twenty years.

Mr. Rixey maintained the correctness of Mr. Perkins' position by stating that high naval officers had declared most of the ships now in service to be obsolete and of no account.

The principle of upholding the Monroe doctrine through battleships was declared by Mr. Thayer (Mass.) to be unnecessary, "since," he said, "we are protecting it by the dictum of the gentleman at the other end of the avenue, who don't require any battleships or law whatever to back him up."

The House voted down an amendment offered by Mr. Rixey (Va) striking out the proposed increase of 3,000 men for the navy; also on a point of order by the provision permitting their immediate enlistment was stricken out.

Newly Born Babe Left in Church Pew.

While Rev. James Sweeney, pastor of the Catholic Church of the Ascension, in One Hundred and Seventh street, near Amsterdam avenue, New York, was celebrating mass yesterday he was distracted by the cries of a child. He sent an altar boy to tell Sexton McDermott to investigate and the latter found that in a house in Central Park West a Miss Helen Fitzgerald, 25 years old, a sister of a servant employed there, was in a precarious condition. She admitted to the police that she was the mother of the baby found in the church and was arrested on a charge of abandonment. A physician attending her declared her recovery doubtful.

Virginia News.

William A. Nichols, a native of Loudoun county, died at his home, in Belmont, Ohio, Sunday night, aged 78 years.

The new wing of the University of Virginia Hospital erected at a cost of \$35,000, was informally opened yesterday.

Mrs. Sallie H. Downey, widow of Thomas Downey, died Tuesday at her home, near Brook Road, Spotsylvania county, aged 74 years.

Mrs. Mamie E. Lowrey, twenty years old, the wife of Fred Lowrey, of Winchester, died suddenly last night of heart disease. She leaves her husband and one child.

Col. John S. Mosby was a visitor to Richmond yesterday. He called on several old friends there who were members of his command during the civil war.

Seized with apoplexy, Mrs. William Tobin, wife of a prominent farmer of Refuge in Frederick county, fell overboard Tuesday night at the supper table. She was 51 years old.

Philip B. Campbell, son of R. Kenna Campbell, of Bedford county, has been designated for examination for an assistant naval paymaster's mate. He is at present employed in a Norfolk bank.

Marriage licenses were issued in Washington yesterday to Matthew E. Ball and Mary E. Etcher, both of Leesburg, and to John W. McCarty, of Harrisonburg, and Anna Rhinehart, of New Market.

In the Circuit Court of Northumberland county at Heathsville yesterday Jas. Thomas was fined \$400 for violation of the local option law. He was required to give a bond of \$1,000 not to commit the offense again in that country.

At a largely attended meeting of gentlemen interested in the protection of game in the State, at the Mechanics' Institute in Richmond last night, there were substantial results, and an organization was duly formed, calculated to make it warm for persons who break the game laws.

Senator Martin yesterday introduced bills in the Senate providing for the settlement of several civil war claims in Virginia, as follows: George W. Fry, Loudoun county, \$1,375; Richard M. Harrison, deceased, Prince George county, \$6,450; Luther H. Potterfield, Loudoun county, \$2,500.

Messrs. Davis & Davis, Washington patent attorneys, report the grant this week, to citizens of this State, of the following patents: Bassett M. Coffee, of Richmond, assignor of one-fourth to Wm. J. Whitehurst, for a variable-speed gearing; Louis A. Scholz, of Roanoke, for a bowling-alley or game apparatus (two patents).

Mr. Graham F. Blandy, of New York, has just closed a deal by which he becomes the owner of the remainder of the Boyce tract of land in Clarke county. Mr. Blandy some time ago purchased the "Tuleyries" mansion and a large tract of land, and the present purchase gives him a title to the entire tract, which comprises 688 acres.

Relations between Gov. White and the West Virginia Senate were strained to the breaking point yesterday and last night remained at the highest tension. The governor sent a message to the Senate containing charges against Senator Caldwell, of Parkersburg, in connection with the osteopathy bill and the Senate refused to receive the message and sent it back to the governor, who received it with an outburst of passion.

The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford will refuse to pay a policy of \$10,000 on the life of J. Samuel McCue, who was hanged last Friday at Charlottesville, and will contest any suit brought against it. The defense will be that the contract did not contemplate any such contingency as a legal hanging, and that it would be against public policy to pay the face of the policy since the paying of life insurance under such circumstances might tend to increase crime.

Mildred Shields, the three-year-old daughter of George J. Shields, died in Roanoke yesterday as the result of skull fracture inflicted a year ago by Henry Williams, the negro who assaulted Mrs. Shields and her child in that city when he cut Mrs. Shields' throat from ear to ear and backed her head with a hatchet and looked her in a closet. He dealt Mildred several blows on the head and kicked her against a hot stove. The mother recovered. Williams was hanged for the crime.

Woman Assaulted.

William Oakes, a white railroad section man, yesterday afternoon entered the home of William Thomas, a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad engineer, at Cameron, W. Va., and asked for something to eat. Mrs. Thomas furnished him with a meal. He returned her hospitality by an attempt to assault her. A desperate struggle followed. Mrs. Thomas screamed, and her husband, who was sleeping upstairs, rushed down. Seizing a chair, he brought it down on Oakes' head fiercely, and beat him senseless. Neighbors rushing in, prevented him from killing the stranger on the spot. Mrs. Thomas' back was sprained, one arm was broken, and she was scratched and bruised in a dozen places. She is a frail woman, and is on the verge of nervous collapse. The town marshal and deputies hurriedly rushed Oakes to the county seat, Moundsville, to escape a threatened lynching. Oakes, who is in a half dying condition, came from Virginia a few weeks ago. He had been drinking. Previously he entered the home of John Reese, and Mrs. Reese frightened him by threatening to call her husband. When Mrs. Thomas made a similar threat, he said he could not be bluff twice that way. Previously he chased a crowd of school girls. Feeling in Cameron against him is intense.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. The Market. Georgetown, Feb. 15.—Wheat \$1.05 1/2. 16.

Today's Telegraphic News.

Suitcase. Boston, Feb. 16.—By maintaining utmost secrecy friends and relatives of Charles J. Bacon, the well known Back Bay society man and member of the Puritan Club and of several leading New York firms, succeeded in keeping his suicide a secret until last night, although he ended his life Monday morning. In his fashionably furnished apartments at the Brimmer Chamber on Pinckney street Bacon was found lying lifeless across his bed. The medical examiner declares that death was due to cyanide of potassium poisoning self administered.

Boston, Feb. 16.—Charles M. Phillis is a well known judge of the light harness road horse, and a familiar character in sporting circles committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas, in his apartments yesterday. His relatives say the man had been worried by financial troubles and that he probably became despondent, and in a mentally deranged moment, took his life.

Boston, Feb. 16.—The enigma of the identity of the young gentleman who was found dead Tuesday in his apartments at the Hotel Touraine, presumably after taking his own life, has been solved and it is known that the dead man is Hiram McCollum, of Lockport, N. Y., who was president of the third year medical class at the Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and a clerk in the War Department. Although the young man had cleverly obliterated every possible mark on his belongings, which might betray his identity, the police examining his shoes discovered a secret trade mark and symbols showing his shoes were made by a Brockton, Mass., firm. From this clue, his identity was established. Though the suicide is identified, the mystery is only deepened. No motive is known for the act.

Mexican Troops and Indians Fight.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 16.—A report from Hermosillo tells of a terrible fight between Mexican troops and a band of Yaqui Indians in the Mazatlan mountains. It was the first real fight of the war which has been waged by the Mexican authorities with General Torres at the head of five hundred soldiers. The band of Yaquis had become separated from the main body and it is said a score or more were killed by the troops, with many wounded. The casualties suffered by the troops were few. General Torres reports the sufferings of his troops as terrible and many of them down with a peculiar malady believed to be poisoning from drinking water poisoned by the Yaquis. Their trail is hotly pursued by Torres' men. Twenty horses have died from drinking from poisoned mountain streams and the soldiers have gone for days without water, rather than chance touching the poisoned springs.

Explosion on Submarine Boat.

Queenstown, Feb. 16.—An explosion occurred this morning on the British submarine boat known as A 5, which was in this harbor. It is reported that six of those on board were killed. The report has not been confirmed. It was stated later that after the first explosion a rescue party was sent aboard, when a second explosion injured some of the rescuers. The dead and injured were shockingly mutilated. Several of the injured have been removed to the hospital. The explosion occurred while officers were filling gasoline tanks. The second explosion occurred as a party of eleven rescuers were bringing up the dead and injured from the hold. The original crew of the submarine numbered ten. The total casualties, including those among the rescuers, are said to have been twenty. The submarine is now on fire.

Explosion.

New York, Feb. 16.—The explosion of two big vats of boiling sulphur in the Brooklyn Sulphur Works, on Kent avenue and Ross street today, four men were seriously injured and six others less seriously burned. The building was wrecked. The explosion was caused by a spark thrown from a grinder where a nail was caught in the machinery. The first explosion threw the boiling stuff over the men drenching them from their heads to their feet. The second explosion blew out the entire end of the building. There were forty men at work in the factory at the time, and many of them were slightly burned or suffered from inhaling sulphur fumes.

New Spanish Navy.

Madrid, Feb. 16.—The Minister of Marine, Senor Cobian, has prepared a scheme for the construction of eight iron clad, ten first class cruisers, and fifty smaller vessels, at a cost of 500,000,000 pesetas. The scheme will be presented in the chamber shortly. The work on the new vessels will be divided between Spanish, English, and Italian contractors. The plan for construction of a practically new navy for Spain has been considered for some months past. About six months ago King Alfonso took up the plan and, as the result of his majesty's urgency, the scheme will be pushed with all celerity possible.

Jury Discharged.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—The jury in the case of Henry Lear, former president of the Doylston National Bank, charged with the embezzlement or misapplication of \$60,000 of the bank's funds, disagreed and were discharged today by Judge McPherson in the United States District Court. After three days unsuccessful deliberation the jurymen are said to have voted 10 for conviction and 2 for acquittal. There were 150 separate charges against Lear. This was his second trial, the first resulting in a disagreement of the jury.

Burning of a Hotel.

Urichville, O., Feb. 16.—Fire broke out in the Flaming House, the largest hotel in Flushing, south of here, before noon today. At noon the fire was still burning and beyond control. Webster's drug store was then burning and the entire block in which the hotel is located seemed doomed. The water supply is inadequate. The loss will be heavy.

Letter to Jos. F. Rodgers.

Alexandria, Virginia. Dear Sir: A gallon saved is \$4 or \$5 earned. Two gallons saved is \$8 or \$10 earned. Three gallons saved is \$12 or \$15 earned. Four gallons saved is \$16 or \$20 earned. Five gallons saved is \$20 or \$25 earned. It costs \$3 or \$4 a gallon to paint, besides the paint; as much to brush on a gallon of worthless paint as Devco. Mr. Ezra Richmond, Williamsport, Pa., always used 11 gallons of mixed paint for his house; Devco took 6. Yours truly, F. W. DEVCO & CO. New York P. S.—E. S. Leadbeater & Sons sell our paint.

Fifty-Eighth Congress.

Washington, Feb. 16.

SENATE. When the Senate met today the President pro tem. announced the receipt of an invitation to the opening of the Lewis & Clark exposition at Portland, Oregon, June 1st, 1905.

A resolution authorizing the committee on printing to do during the recess to investigate the printing of public documents, was agreed to.

The doors were then, at 12:20 o'clock, closed for the consideration of legislative business. Upon the reopening of the doors the Swayne impeachment case was resumed.

HOUSE.

Yesterday the House had no chaplain. Today, when it met at 11 a. m. it had no speaker. Clerk McDowell called the assemblage of some forty statesmen to order, and called for nominations for acting speaker.

Mr. Payne nominated Mr. Dalzell who took the chair, amid applause. Speaker Cannon made his belated appearance just as the acting chaplain, Rabbi Simon, of Washington, pronounced his "amen."

The burst of applause following Speaker Cannon's appearance came with such promptness that it seemed to be intended for the chaplain, who looked about in some surprise.

The conference report on the omnibus claims bill was agreed to. The bill carries \$2,221,810, allowing a total of 1,759 claims.

The largest allowance is \$1,197,272 for 946 claims under the Bowman and Tucker act; \$752,660 in the case of 529 French spoliation claims, and \$371,871 for 199 miscellaneous claims.

The Mann canal zone government bill, giving the President absolute power over the canal strip, for two years, from March 4, was read for amendment. The bill abolishes the present Isthmian Canal Commission, authorizes the President to appoint such aides as he may desire, and provides for the acquisition by the United States by condemnation process, of the bonds of the Panama Railroad Company now held by outsiders.

A bill was passed opening to settlement the Wind River Indian reservation, Wyoming. Also a bill extending the tariff duties to goods coming into the United States by way of the canal zone. Mr. Payne offered this privileged resolution, the reading of which evoked general applause.

"Resolved, That the amendment numbered 208, added by the Senate to the House bill, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, in the opinion of the House contravenes the first clause of the seventh section of the first article of the constitution of the United States and is an infringement of the privileges of this House, and that the said bill, with the amendments, be respectfully returned to the Senate with a message communicating this resolution."

Mr. Payne moved that the agricultural bill be returned to the Senate without action with a copy of the foregoing resolution attached.

He explained that the amendment adopted by the Senate abolishes the drawback on wheat, an act violating the constitutional injunction that all bills to raise revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

"I don't care to discuss the merits of the amendment," said Mr. Payne, "whether it is wise or otherwise. The principal question is whether or not our constitutional prerogatives are to be cherished and whether we will resist the infringement of the same, no matter how small the source they come."

Mr. Payne then cited former instances of attempted encroachment of the constitutional right of the House and showed how they had invariably been thwarted.

"Our predecessors have held inviolate," declared Mr. Payne, "the right to originate revenue legislation. Its sacred right that is left to us. It cannot and will not be taken from us if the House stands by its privileges."

Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, the democratic floor leader, said that a peculiar condition existed in that the Senate was in revolt against the executive on the grounds that its powers had been usurped and its dignity attacked and yet was now making a plain, palpable and obvious attack upon the dignity of the House. It is a theory that the House is co-ordinate with the Senate. Owing to non action and mis-action, the constitutional declaration has ceased to be fact.

He heartily endorsed the Payne resolution. "Let's have so much as is left of the dignity and the co-ordinate equality of this body," he said.

The House by a record vote of 261 to 5 passed the resolution offered by Mr. Payne.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Feb. 16.—Another strong market was witnessed this morning, on a less active scale. Speculation was due largely to a continued satisfactory and promising development in the foreign markets, forecasting continued ease in international money rates. The failure announced at the Stock Exchange at the opening was not regarded as likely to have any important influence. In the railroad list resumed buying for long account advanced prices in a few instances, but elsewhere in the standard railway shares improvements were not important.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Sir Thomas Barclay, pioneer of the Anglo-French agreement, visited Imperial Chancellor von Bismarck, at the Foreign Office, in Berlin, today, and submitted his own suggestions for a definite Anglo-German alliance similar to the Anglo-French entente.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says: The Russian transport Petersburg steaming north. Two Danish torpedo boats have been ordered to police the Great Belt during the passage of the Russian third Baltic squadron.

It is reported that Duke Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, King Edward's nephew, was yesterday betrothed to the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. Duke Charles Edward was born in 1884 and the Princess Victoria a year later.

Peculiar Disappearance. J. D. Runyan, of Butteville, O., laid the peculiar disappearance of his painful symptoms, of indigestion and biliousness, to Dr. King's New Life Pills. He says: "They are a perfect remedy for dizziness, sour stomach, headache, constipation, etc." Guaranteed by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons' drug store, price 25c.

Deserved Popularity. To cure Constipation and Liver troubles by gently moving the bowels and acting as a tonic to the liver, take Little Early Biscuits. These Famous Little Pills are mild, pleasant and harmless, but effective and sure. Their universal use for many years is a strong guarantee of their popularity and usefulness. Sold by all druggists.

DIED. Departed this life on Wednesday, February 15, at 6:30 p. m., at his home, 1108 Prince street, WALKER GILMER WEAVER, in the 58th year of his age. Funeral notice hereafter. — Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

WEDDINGS.

Mr. J. C. Gordon and Miss Lula Conway Marshall, daughter of Mr. A. L. Marshall, both of Spotsylvania county, were married a few days ago at the home of the bride, Rev. E. P. Hawkins officiating.

At the Cedars, the home of the bride's mother, near Cambridge, Md., yesterday, Mrs. Ethel de Minkiewicz, daughter of Mrs. Charles Wells Small and widow of Count de Minkiewicz, was married to Dr. Arthur L. Holland, of New York.

Miss May Mason, daughter of Mr. James M. Mason, and Mr. Philip Speed, of New York, were married yesterday evening in Zion Episcopal Church at Charlottesville, W. Va., by Rev. John S. Alfriend, assisted by Bishop W. L. Gravatt. The bride is a granddaughter of the late United States Senator Mason, of Virginia. The groom is a native of Louisville, Ky., and is at present on the staff of the New York World. They will reside in New York.

Miss Annie Fitzhugh Lee, daughter of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and Lieut. Lewis Brown, jr., of the Seventh United States Cavalry, were married at 6 o'clock yesterday evening in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Norfolk. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Alfred M. Randolph, assisted by Rev. Beverly D. Tucker, pastor of the church. Miss Lee was given away by her father. She was dressed in a white lace robe, with ruffles of lace and chiffon, and wore a tulle veil, caught with gardenias and a diamond spray. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Virginia Lee, sister of the bride and the maid of honor, wore a gown of yellow crepe de chine, a wreath of flowers in her hair and carried a bouquet of daffodils. The bridesmaids all wore gowns of white silk muller and girdles of yellow chiffon velvet, with short tulle veils, and carried jonquils. They were Miss Cornelia Knox, of Washington; Miss Margaret Rosser, of Charlottesville; Miss Bettie Cooke, of Charlottesville; Miss Emily Addison, of Richmond; Miss Betty Christian, of Richmond, and Miss Edmondia Lee, of Fredericksburg, a cousin of the bride. The ushers were from the troop of the groom, the Seventh cavalry. They were Lieuts. John Montgomery, Thomas Jennings, Archibald Comiskey, James Shannon and Wynn Blair. Lieut. Robert C. Fay, of the First cavalry, was the best man. A reception was held after the ceremony at the residence of Col. Walter H. Taylor, who loaned his house for the occasion, as the Lees are not housekeeping in Norfolk now. The bride and groom left for Chickamauga, Tenn., where Lieutenant Brown is stationed, but will soon go to the Philippines. Among the wedding gifts was a box of flowers sent by President Roosevelt.

Failure. New York Feb. 16.—The failure of Ellingwood and Cunningham, stock brokers, was announced on the Stock Exchange this morning. It was known after the exchange closed last night that the firm was in difficulties, and an assignment was foreclosed when the firm was unable to borrow stock to meet their short sales. It was reported this morning that the firm had been caught short of a large line of Union Pacific. A false bear tip on Union Pacific is said to have been the cause of the firm's undoing. The tip, it was said, was given intentionally, as the firm was supposed to have done something which displeased certain financial interests. The firm's accounts went through the Clearing House yesterday, all right, but it is understood that there was delay over some of its checks, which caused lenders of stocks in the loan crowd to refuse to lend stocks needed to make good deliveries. The firm has been doing business for ten years. Mr. C. S. Ellingwood has been made assignee because he knew the business and was a friend of the firm's members. He explained that when he withdrew three years ago he permitted the remaining partners to use his name, but that he had no financial interest in the firm.

Blow to Standard Oil. As anticipated in the Gazette, a bill providing for the establishment of a State oil refinery was passed by the Kansas House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 91 to 30. The bill had previously passed the Senate. Governor Hoch will sign the bill at once.

Under its provisions, a refinery will be erected at Peru, Kansas. Another penitentiary will be built there to provide convict labor for the refinery. An appropriation of \$410,000 is made for building and maintaining the refinery and penitentiary.

As a special order of business the House in committee of the whole had previously considered the bill passed by the Senate, fixing a maximum railroad freight rate for the transportation of crude oil and the bill preventing discrimination between localities in securing any commodity in general use. The bill fixing maximum freight rates was recommended to the House and later passed just as it came from the Senate, but the enemies of the anti-discrimination measure succeeded, after a hard fight, in referring that bill to the judiciary committee.

The latter committee is ordered to report on the constitutionality of the measure, and it has been set for consideration Friday.

Protest from Czar.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—The Russian consul at Peking complains that the Japanese are compelling the Russians to leave Port Arthur without their property and that many of the Russian sick and wounded who have been detained at Port Arthur, have died because of the unsanitary condition of the town. The Czar has made a protest through France.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

For the first time in the history of leprosy cases in the United States, and probably in the world, physicians at New Orleans say a leper has been discharged as permanently cured from the Louisiana leper's camp near there. "Pittsburg Phil," the noted plagiarist, left not less than \$250,000, of which \$1,000,000 is in real estate in New York.

Another Case of Rheumatism Cured by Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

The efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the relief of rheumatism is being demonstrated daily. Parker Triplett, of Grubbs, Va., says that Chamberlain's Pain Balm gave him permanent relief from rheumatism in the back when everything else failed, and he would not be without it. For sale by Gibson & Timberman and W. F. Creighton & Co.

MAPLE-FLAKES for sale by J. C. MILBURN.